

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 229, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultan, and Eleme
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, andromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatipu Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

Islay Whisky—Arbog's and Long Jones'
Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case
J.D.K.Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Byrnes's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF
IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Shuice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.

Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Drugging
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE.

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES 12s.
DRAUGHT " 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.

THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. P. RETSCH,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

E. MURRELL
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.
Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address :
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT, PROPRIETOR

BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered, in all parts of the district.



CROMWELL BUTCHERY

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

* Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,

Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. A.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered ;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered ;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

Cromwell

**CHEAP DRAPERY AND
CLOTHING STORE.**

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE;

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. SOLOMON,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

J. R. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

AND CONVEYANCER,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL.

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,

Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER

AND
HARNESS-MAKER.

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.
Repairs done on the shortest notice.

JULES LA FONTAINE,

WHEELWRIGHT,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,
Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

J. C. CHAPPLE,

AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
may be left at the Argus Office, and will meet
with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date. I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27tc

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly,
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Quartzville, Carrickton, and Nevis, every
Sunday, at 9 p.m.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices,
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Toko-
mairi, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Mor-
ven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queens-
town, every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thurs-
day, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, Pembroke,
and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not
later than 2 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices,
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairi, Tuapeka, and
Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Mor-
ven Ferry, Gibbston, Edwards's, and Kawa-
raurau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-
day, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis, Carrickton, and Quartzville, every
Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Pembroke, Luggate,
and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE COAL PIT
LIME-KILN.

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.**

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,

(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLET'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,

QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,

Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Albertown

ALBERT HOTEL,

STORE, & POST-OFFICE,

ALBERTOWN.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommo-
dation, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERTOWN.

Luggate

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE.
 23 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wakatipu.
 H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.
 This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.
 Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.
 GOOD STABLING.
 N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE.
 The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.
 The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.
 An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.
 THEODORE RUSSELL, Proprietor.

Arrowtown

P. PRITCHARD.
 Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,
 WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,
 ARROWTOWN.
 The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.
 A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.
 Agent for
 T. ROBINSON & Co.,
 Agricultural Implement Manufacturers,
 Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown

THE Right Man in the Right Place.
 W. J. BARRY
 AT THE
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
 QUEENSTOWN.
 The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort, combined with moderate charges.
 HOT DRINKS.
 Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.
PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
 Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
 QUEENSTOWN.
 ROBERT BOYNE,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER
 AND NEWS AGENT,
 Queenstown, Lake Wakatipu.
 A large stock of Groceries and other goods always on hand. Importer of English and Colonial Newspapers. Orders punctually attended to, and newspapers forwarded to any part of the district.
 Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

CARRON TIMBER YARD,

CAMP-STREET ... QUEENSTOWN,
 LAKE WAKATIPU.
A. B. OYNE,
 begs most respectfully to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and surrounding districts that, having made arrangements for a constant supply of Southland Building Timber (red and white pine and totara, thoroughly seasoned), he is prepared to retail the same at the following very low scale of prices:—
 Feather-edged weather-boards, 20s per hundred feet.
 Scantling—white pine, 20s; red pine, 22s.
 Sluice-boards—white pine, 25s.
 Shelving, 22s 6d; dressed, 25s.
 T & G Lining, 6 x 7, 25s.
 T & G Flooring, 6 x 1, 28s.
 A. B. has also for sale a good assortment of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY; also, Door Sashes, American Lining, Shelving, and Turnery.
 Oils, Paints, Varnish, &c.
 All orders punctually attended to.

MISCELLANEA.

A rather amusing incident occurred the other day not one hundred miles from the quiet and rural township of Donald, near Strathgordon (relates the *Chronicle Guardian*). A happy couple, just married, both of bashful temperament, the lady being noted for her absence of mind, arrived at a certain hotel the first day of her bridal tour. In the middle of the night the lady aroused every inmate in the hotel by screaming out that there was a man in her room. She had quite forgotten her marriage that morning, and it was only after the poor unfortunate husband had been kicked out that she happened to recollect it.
 A contemporary says, a new discovery of quicksilver is attracting attention in California which it is thought will add materially to the world's supply of this article. The locality is about one hundred and fifty miles south of the new Almaden mine, and is midway between the sea and the mountains. A company from Nevada have "located" the mine under the law of Congress, and have already set men to work to develop it. All the cinnabar mines in California have heretofore aggregated a yield of 2,000,000 lbs a year, but hereafter, when the new claim is effectually worked, this will be materially increased.
 The following are a few particulars as to the Tichborne trial.—To the Jury has been paid £2600; to the printers, nearly £4000. The prosecuting counsel—five in all—have swallowed over £14,000. The defendant's counsel are paid miserably compared with the prosecution. The exact amount is not known. Some of the witnesses for the prosecution received very large fees—one, £1000; another, £700; and a third, £500. They came from Australia and Chili, and their evidence was deemed necessary. Altogether, the "little bill" on one side alone, when it comes to be added up, must reach close on £150,000.
 At the banquet recently given to Mr Vogel at the Thames, one of the speakers, Mr Rowe, said he had been identified with mining for 45 years, at all sorts of mining. Sometimes his efforts were very unsuccessful; sometimes the opposite. He was one of the first on the Thames field. He had been connected with it from the commencement. Mr Whitaker and himself had made the first investment—£2200 for half the Kuranni claim. The highest geological authority had said they must be mad! But the investment had been a great success. There were men in Auckland who were yet willing to invest their money whenever they saw a probability of a return. Auckland was not deficient in enterprise. He had made £10,000 in six months, and had lost £20,000 in three, and had possibly made half of it in another six. That was the experience of many. The Thames had at one time got a bad name, but it was through the indiscretion of investors. There never was a field offering better means of investment than the Thames.
 Mr J. T. Thomson (Commissioner of Crown Lands), Mr McKerrow (Chief Surveyor), and Mr Skey (Meteorological Observer), the committee appointed by the Otago Institute to report upon the best spot in Otago from which the transit of Venus could be observed, have intimated that "after carefully considering the subject they are of opinion that no locality is so favourable for astronomical observations as the valley of the Manuherikia, situated in the interior of the Province of Otago; that the township of Alexandra is considered the best locality, because it is protected from the prevailing moist-bearing westerly winds by the snowy mountains, the general height of which is from 6000ft. to 8000ft., on which the rain clouds are condensed, and thus that portion under the lee is comparatively rainless. An objection to the position might be made that it is 100 miles from the coast; otherwise the sky being generally cloudless, its climate is peculiarly favourable."
 A gentleman recently arrived from London at the New Zealand Government's expense, was very anxiously enquiring, yesterday afternoon, in Princes-street, for "the hic—best comdashon—hic—town." Several gentlemen refused to give this worshipper at the shrine of Bacchus the required information, but one was advised him to try Weldon's Hotel, in MacLaggan street. He also informed the sentimentally mobbish gentleman that he would find there everything provided in the most regular manner; and that it was probable, if they had not room, that Mr Weldon would refer him to Mr Bathgate, who would gladly see that he would be located where the landlord would actually take the trouble of seeing that all his linen was marked. "Thanks, ole boy—hic—exactly place I want." Thus primed with information, the hero of this paragraph consulted a bad-tempered policeman, and enquired for Weldon's Hotel. If the constable didn't see the joke he knew where the hotel was, for the noisy reveller was very soon placed in lodgings where he would have time to reflect calmly before interviewing Mr Bathgate to-day.—*Daily Times*.

Accounts from the Nevis gold-field are rather encouraging, several parties of Europeans making a good thing out of their claims. Those who have made a sufficient "rise" contemplate taking a spell during the winter months, which are very severe in that region. We are informed there is a very large area of ground at the Nevis which has "never had a pick in it," but it is likely to attract a large population next summer.—*Wakatipu Mail*.

THE CENSUS.

The Census Returns, as far as yet made up, give the following results for the districts enumerated. The increase given is since the census taken in 1871:—

District	Population	Increase
Dunedin	18,471	3687
Roslyn	4274	997
P. Chalmers and Shipping	4433	1777
Caversham	4393	1010
Tsiori	4155	—
Bruce	4423	573
Dunstan	3391	86
Invercargill	2484	532
Oamaru Town	2827	1172
Waitaki	5170	1612
Total increase	—	12,344

American Journalism.

The manufacture of intelligence in times of stagnation is an important industry in the Western States of America, where the newspaper editors are at their wits' end to find sufficient food of a stimulating nature to satisfy the voracious appetites of their readers. Some interesting details are given by the *Cincinnati Gazette* of the ingenuity displayed in this line by a Mr Bennett, now dead, but once editor of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. It was Mr Bennett's practice, when news was scarce, to make imaginary children tumble from the Newport ferry-boat into the Ohio River, where they would certainly have perished but for the gallantry of a gentleman who happened to witness the occurrence, and who plunged into the water and rescued them—this gentleman being always some personal friend of Mr Bennett's whom he delighted to honour. Some of these heroes, however, at last became weary of the distinction thus thrust upon them, and a certain Mr Kellum, who had several times figured in the columns of the *Enquirer* as the saviour of perishing innocents, preferred a request that his name might no longer be used for this purpose. He was assured that his request, although it was proof of a curiously sensitive disposition, should be complied with, and this promise was faithfully kept, for the next day Mr Kellum read in the *Enquirer* that on the previous day a beautiful little girl, the child of a prominent citizen of Newport, had fallen from the Newport ferry-boat into the river, and that Mr Kellum, who was standing close by and could have rescued the child from a watery grave, refused to render any assistance. Boiling with indignation, Mr Kellum hurried to the office of the *Enquirer*, and uttered fearful threats of what he would do to Mr Bennett if this pleasantry continued. That gentleman, however, calmly pulling off his coat, said, "See here, Kellum, you are not a bad fellow in your way, but I cannot stand any interference with my department. If I make any statement in the *Enquirer* you mustn't come round here contradicting it. That isn't journalism." Mr Kellum retired abashed, and thereforward submitted calmly to the pleasantries of his friend.

Amenities among Councillors.

The following account of a scene in the Huntly Shire Council, between the Secretary and Councillor Slade, from a late *Bea-digo Advertiser*, is worthy of an American township. Some words having occurred over the opening of the tenders, Councillor Slade said there was a lot of dodgery in connection with this matter. The Secretary asked if he charged him with dodgery, and Councillor Slade said he (the Secretary) could take it if he liked, and wound up his harangue by calling the Secretary a coward. This was the last straw, flesh and blood could stand no more; and, rising from his seat, the Secretary excitedly walked over to Councillor Slade, muttering, "You call me a coward, do you?" Councillor Slade rose from his seat, and in an instant the two closed, and a tussle took place. Then they separated, and squared at each other, each lunging out as opportunity offered to damage his opponent's face. Again they closed, and now the other councillors interfered, and separated them. Councillor O'Keefe held the Secretary back; and, while the Secretary was thus held, Councillor Slade dashed at him and struck him a heavy blow in the chest. The Secretary threw Councillor O'Keefe out of the way, and rushed at Councillor Slade, whose head he succeeded in getting under one arm, and punched away at it with the other. From this awkward position Councillor Slade managed to extricate himself, and with head down made a rush and a butt, at the same time catching him by the legs with the object of thus obtaining his overthrow. This sudden manoeuvre nearly succeeded, and the Secretary was thrown back against the wall near the reporters' table, which was instantly removed by the reporter. Having the support of the wall, the Secretary kept pummeling away at Councillor Slade's head until unexpectedly, and from no apparent cause, both went down together. Then Councillor O'Keefe again interfered and separated them, and the reason of the fall was discovered, for Councillor Slade held in his hand the half of the Secretary's beard, which he had pulled out by the roots. He threw it down, and the Secretary picked it up, remarking, "That's the way the cowardly fellow fights; he won't stand up like a man." This concluded the scene. Councillor Slade resumed his seat, and was quiet for the rest of the meeting, and the Secretary proceeded with the next business.

DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

SECOND DAY.

The attendance at the races to-day was large, although it did not come up to that of yesterday. Perhaps a couple of thousand were present. The weather was magnificent. The first event of the day was the
HANDICAP HURDLE RACE, of 60 sovs., with sweep of two sovs., to go to second horse. Two miles and a distance, over ten flights of hurdles.
 Patterson's Maid of the Mill, 10st 5lb ... 1
 Richardson's Mistletoe, 9st 10lb ... 2
 Ward's Swaggerer, 9st ... 3
 Fraser's Medora, 11st ... 0
 Reay's Bismarck, 10st 3lb ... 0
 Fraser's Banjo, 8st 10lb ... 0
 Bismarck, one of the favourites, unfortunately fell at the first jump, and did not go on with the racing, his jockey (Dan O'Brien) having received a severe cut on the leg. The Maid led round the course, taking her leaps splendidly, closely followed by Mistletoe and Swaggerer. When at the distance hurdle, the two latter fell, and the other horses all came to grief in a heap. Maid of the Mill then came in an easy winner.
DUNEDIN JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, of 200 sovs., with a sweep of 5 sovs., to go to second horse. Third horse to receive 10 sovs. One mile and three-quarters.
 Mr Redwood's b m Lurline, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb ... 1
 Mr Ward's b g Tambourini, 5 yrs, 8st 7lb ... 2
 Mr Hazlett's b g Atlas, aged, 7st 10lb ... 3
 Mr Redwood's ch m Calumny, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... 0
 Mr Delamain's b c Templeton, 3 yrs, 6st 10lb ... 0
 Lurline was of course made a hot favourite for this event, while very little attention was paid to Tambourini, who, however, proved himself a foe well worthy of the favourite. The horses raced pretty well together for the first mile, but it became then plainly seen that the contest would be between the two that were placed. About half a mile from the winning post, Tambourini drew upon the mare and passed her, but at a call from her rider, the favourite again took first position, and a most determined and exciting race then ensued. Notwithstanding the most strenuous endeavours, however, on the part of the horse, and his jockey, Lurline kept up her established reputation, and held her lead, winning by a good length.
STEWARDS' PURSE of 70 sovs. One mile and a half.
 Tambourini and Gossip were scratched for this event, leaving Redwood's two, Lurline and Calumny. Lurline came to the post and after cantering half a mile with her stable companion, Calumny came in at her leisure. There was a very bitter feeling manifested at this "sell," as it was called, and the winner came in amidst much groaning and hissing.
NOVEL RACE, of 100 sovs. One mile and a half. Winner to be sold by auction with engagements, and the whole of proceeds to go to the funds.
 J. Hazlett's br m Taffrail, 7st ... 1
 J. Ward's ch g Malabar, 7st 7lb ... 2
 Capt. Hutchison's c m Mabel, 5 yrs, 8st 5lb ... 3
 A. Smith's br m Congreve, 3 yrs, 6st 5lb ... 0
 C. Waters' b m Verbena, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb ... 0
 Brunette, Border Lad, Wee Lad and Reay's Miss King filly were scratched. The horses went well away together, and kept very close until half way round the course, when Taffrail went to the front with a rush and was never collared. Malabar was a good second.
THIRD DAY.
HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, of 100 sovs. Distance, about three miles.
 Fraser's Medora, aged, 11st 5lb ... 1
 Schluter's Honest John, aged, 12st 7lb ... 2
 Richardson's Mistletoe, aged, 10st 5lb ... 3
 Reay's Bismarck, 6 yrs, 12st 2lb ... 0
 Swanson's Miss Tatton, aged, 10st 7lb ... 0
 The two first horses jumped splendidly, and Medora, after a good race, won by about ten lengths. Miss Tatton pulled up.
TOWN PLATE, of 100 sovs. Weight for age.
 Lurline and Calumny cantered round for the stakes, Lurline coming in first.
FORBURY HANDICAP, of 150 sovs. One mile and a half.
 Mr Delamain's Templeton, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb ... 1
 Mr Hazlett's Atlas, aged, 7st 5lb ... 2
 Mr Ward's Tambourini, aged, 8st 8lb ... 3
 Mr Redwood's Spritsail, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb ... 0
 Mr Redwood's Calumny, 4 yrs, 9st 9lb ... 0
 Betting: Even on Calumny, 3 to 2 against Tambourini, 3 to 4 Spritsail, 4 to 1 Templeton, 4 to 1 Atlas. Templeton won easily by six lengths. Time, 2 min. 56 sec.
FLYING HANDICAP, of 50 sovs. Three-quarters of a mile.
 Mr Delamain's Templeton, 3 yrs, 7st ... 1
 Mr Redwood's Parawhenna, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb ... 2
 Captain Hutchison's Earl of Lynne, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb ... 3
 Brunette (8st 3lb), Malabar, Colour-Sergeant, and Border Lad also ran. Templeton won by a couple of lengths. Colour-Sergeant was fourth, and Brunette last. Time, 1 min. 24 sec.
CONSOLATION HANDICAP, of 75 sovs. Distance, one mile.
 Mr Reay's Ada Colt, 3 yrs, 6st ... 1
 Mr Redwood's Parawhenna, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb ... 2
 Mr Hazlett's Atlas, aged, 8st ... 3
 Mr Hazlett's Brunette, aged, 7st ... 0
 Tambourini (8st 8lb), Gossip, Revolve colt, Border Lad, and Baroness Burdett also ran. The Ada colt won by half-a-length. The winner was afterwards sold by auction for £160.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Nominal Capital £12,000,
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.

SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.**DIRECTORS.**

Mr JAMES TAYLOR Mr JOHN MARSH
" JAMES HAZLETT " WILLIAM GRIFFITHS
" DAVID A. JOLLY " WM. GOLDSMITH
Mr JAMES STUART.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to re-open the share list of the Company, which, it will be recollected, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and up till which time 2195 shares had been taken up.

The same meeting authorised the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, creeks will be crossed from which seventeen sluiceways of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply. About four chains at the present time only remain to be cut, before a creek is reached from which two heads are granted. The Directors at the same time do not wish to conceal the fact that the completion of the six miles will be attended with as much difficulty as was met with in the first eleven and a half miles.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognised to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources. As an instance of the demand which at present exists for water on the Carrick, it may be mentioned that the sum of five pounds per week is now paid by the United Star and Oak and Elizabeth quartz companies for a supply which cannot be said to equal one-quarter of a sluiceway.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application, and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

£4 10s. PER OUNCE FOR GOLD.

GOLD will be found to be worth the above price by purchasing at the
GREAT CLEARING SALE
at **W. TALBOYS'**
LONDON HOUSE,
CROMWELL.

CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be held on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April, at 8 o'clock sharp. Business: Third Degree.
By order of the R.W.M.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES' HALL.

MAX GALL & CO.
beg to announce that they will shortly open business as CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS in Cromwell, in the premises lately occupied by Mr C. WRIGHT, baker.

A good stock of Medicines will always be kept on hand, and M. G. & Co. hope, by strict attention and carefulness, to give satisfaction to customers.

NOTICE.

WANTED, immediately, a **BAKER** and **BULLOCK-DRIVER**. Apply
DANIEL SCALLY,
Storekeeper, Nevis.

NEW ZEALAND LICENSING ACT, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the **ANNUAL LICENSING COURT** for the District of the Town of Cromwell and the District of Cromwell will be held at the Court-house, Cromwell, on **FRIDAY, April 24, 1874, at 11 a.m.**

And Notice is Hereby Further Given that the Annual Licensing Court for the District of Cardrona will be held at Cardrona on **WEDNESDAY, April 29, at 11 a.m.**

The following is a List of the Applications lodged for the consideration of the said Courts:

DISTRICT OF CROMWELL AND TOWN OF CROMWELL.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	ABODE.	NATURE OF LICENSE.
John Marsh	Cromwell	General and Night
George Michael Starkey	"	"
George Wellington Goodger	"	"
Sarah Kelly	"	"
Herman Arndt	"	Wholesale
D. A. Jolly & Co.	"	"
William Shanly	"	"
Jules la Fontaine	"	Brewer's
Goodger & Khutze	"	"
Robert Kidd	"	General and Night
Robert E. Dagg	"	"
Ann Box	"	"
Thomas Heron	"	"
John Richards	Doctor's Flat	General
Samuel Champion	"	"
Jno. Halliday (creditors of for)	Shepherd's Creek	"
Charles Peake	Quartzville	"
James Lawrence	"	"
Charles Angel	Carrickton	"
John Jackson	"	"
Thomas Horrigan	"	"
John Perriam	Lowburn	"
David Taggart	Mount Pisa	"
George M'Lachlan	Upper Clutha Ferry	"
William Smith	Bendigo	"
Charles O'Donnell	"	"
Nicholas Campion	Kawarau Gorge	"
Anders Olson	"	"
Edward M'Nulty	Kirtleburn	"
Richard Felton	Clyde and Cromwell Road	"
James Hazlett	Cromwell	Wholesale
Henry Maidman	Luggate Creek	General

DISTRICT OF CARDRONA.

NAME OF APPLICANT.	ABODE.	NATURE OF LICENSE.
Theodore Russell	Wanaka Lake	General
James Torrie	Cardrona	"
Giovachino Laffranchi	"	"
John M'Grath	"	"
George Butler Bond	"	"
Henry Norman	Newcastle	"
M'Dougall and Smith	Cardrona	Wholesale
Timothy Cotter	"	"

B. R. BAIRD, Clerk to the Court.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID.—Apply immediately, **STARKEY'S** Kawarau Hotel.

WANTED, a STONEMASON. Apply to the undersigned, at Kawarau Station.
JAMES COWAN.

F O R S A L E.
One No. 8 Plantress (Smith & Wellstood) STOVE, with fittings complete.
Also, one superior IRON BEDSTEAD, with Mattress.
All entirely new.
Apply to **E. LINDSAY.**

New Advertisements.

MONEY.—£500, in sums of from £50 upwards, to LEND, on approved security.
CHAS. COLCLOUGH.

W A N T E D.
A FEMALE TEACHER for the Albertown School. Salary, £100 per annum guaranteed, and a Free Residence.
Applications, with Testimonials, to be sent in to the Chairman of the School Committee, not later than the 22nd of April next.
H. CAMPBELL,
Chairman.

A GRAND AMATEUR ENTERTAINMENT will be given
In the SCHOOLHOUSE, Bannockburn,
On **FRIDAY, 17th April.**
Full programme in next issue.

COACHES! COACHES!

YE END AND POPE
beg to inform the travelling public that on and after **FRIDAY, 20th MARCH**, they will extend their line of Coaches from

DUNEDIN and LAWRENCE to QUEENSTOWN,

via Teviot, Clyde, and Cromwell; leaving the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, for Lawrence, every morning, at 9 a.m.; and leaving Armstrong's Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, for Clyde every **TUESDAY** and **SATURDAY** morning; returning from Cox's Port Philip Hotel, Clyde, **MONDAYS** and **FRIDAYS**, in conjunction with the Queenstown Coach.

This line will be well found with quiet and steady horses; good and comfortable coaches will be provided, under the management of experienced drivers; passengers may therefore rely on travelling with safety and comfort.

FARES.

Through from Dunedin to Clyde ... £2 10
" " " Queenstown £3 10
Intermediate stages and parcels at proportionate rates.

BOOKING OFFICES.

Empire Hotel ... Dunedin
Armstrong's Commercial Hotel ... Lawrence
Cox's Port Philip Hotel ... Clyde.

YE END & POPE.

CROMWELL ATHENÆUM.
Subscribers are reminded that all BOOKS must be RETURNED to the Librarian between the 1st and the 4th of April, for the purpose of the half-yearly inspection by the Committee.
GEORGE JENOUR,
Librarian.

BANK HOLIDAY.

MONDAY, 6th April, being Easter Monday, the Banks will be CLOSED.

TO MINERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, TWO ONE-FOURTH SHARES in the Effects of the Mount Pisa Hydraulic Sluicing Company, situated near the head of the Luggate, ten miles from Cardrona.

Persons desiring to secure a permanent mining investment, should not lose this first-class opportunity.

The property consists of a prior right to 11 heads of water, in Four Races, commanding a large extent of payable ground; together with Hoses, Huts, Tools, &c., all in working order.

Price for two shares, £150.

Apply to

W. MILLER,

At the claim,

Or to

JOHN M'GRATH,

Golden Age Hotel, Cardrona.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The adjourned Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the LIBRARY-ROOM on **SATURDAY, April 18, at 8 p.m.**

A full attendance of the Subscribers is respectfully requested.

JAMES MARSHALL.

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, hereby make application to Register the **CALEDONIAN QUARTZ MINING COMPANY, Limited**, as a Limited Company under the provisions of the "Mining Companies Act, 1872."

1. The name of the Company is to be "The Caledonian Quartz Mining Company, Limited."

2. The place of operations is Carrick Range, Dunstan District.

3. The registered office of the Company will be situated at Exchange Chambers, Princes-street, Dunedin.

4. The nominal capital of the Company is Six Thousand Pounds (£6000), in Three Thousand (3000) shares of Two Pounds (£2) each.

5. The number of shares subscribed for is Three Thousand (3000), being the entire number of shares in the Company.

6. The number of paid-up shares is nil.

7. The amount already paid up is Three Thousand Pounds (£3000).

8. The name of the Manager is William Oram Ball.

9. The names and addresses, and occupations, of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each at this date, are as follows:—

George William Elliott, Dunedin, gentleman, 500 shares.

Robert Clifford, Dunedin, Photographic Artist, 500 shares.

George Timothy Stephenson, Carrick Range, miner, 500 shares.

Charles Stephen Reeves, Dunedin, merchant, 250 shares.

John Mitchell, Dunedin, merchant, 250 shares.

William Park, Dunedin, merchant, 250 shares.

George Samuel Sale, Dunedin, gentleman, 250 shares.

William Oram Ball, Dunedin, agent, 250 shares.

William M'Laren, Dunedin, clothier, 250 shares.

Total, 3000 shares.

Dated this 21st day of March, 1874.
(Signed) **W. ORAM BALL,**
Manager.

Witness to signature:
(Signed) **D. F. MAIN, J.P.**

I, **WILLIAM ORAM BALL**, do solemnly and sincerely declare that

1. I am the Manager of the said intended Company.

2. The above statement is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true in every particular, and I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of New Zealand, intituled "The Justices of the Peace Act, 1866."

(Signed) **W. ORAM BALL,**

Manager.

Taken before me:

(Signed) **D. F. MAIN**, a Justice of the Peace for the Colony of N.Z.

A.O.F.

COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, No. 4929.

Summoned Meeting on **SATURDAY, April 4th.** Quarterly Night. Business of importance.
CHARLES KOCH,
Secretary.

DEATHS.

On Friday, 27th March, 1874, WILLIAM JOHN, infant son of WILLIAM BELL, of Bannockburn; aged seven months.

On the 28th instant, at the Kaurau Hotel, Cromwell, JOHN, eldest son of D. SCALLY, Nevis; aged 7 years and 3 months.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.

The last crushing of the Star of the East yielded 116 ozs. from 240 tons.

The Rev. Mr Withey is still lying in a very weak state at the Kaurau Gorge. He is said to be improving, however.

The Licensing Commissioners appointed for Cromwell and Cromwell District, in conjunction with the Resident Magistrate, are Messrs I. Loughnan, William Bennett, and J. A. Preshaw; for Cardrona District, Messrs Thomas Allen, Henry Campbell, and D. MacKellar; for Clyde, the Clyde District, and Alexandra, Messrs W. Boreford, J. U. Cambridge, and H. C. Jones; for Queenstown and District, Messrs J. Douglas, J. W. Robertson, and F. C. Boyes; and for Arrow, Messrs A. H. Douglas, D. Butell, and W. Paterson.

Some person took the liberty of bursting open one of the library press doors on Friday or Saturday night, we presume with the intention of helping himself to a book without the aid of the librarian. We believe the committee have taken steps to watch the library a little more closely than has hitherto been done. The first person found guilty of such conduct as that above described will be expelled from the privileges of the library. It is also suspected that people who have no right to visit the library at all are in the habit of doing so, and that some of them are guilty of very disorderly conduct, such as tearing papers, scribbling on books, &c., &c. The committee are determined to put a stop to it.

Three funerals in one week is something terrible to record in a small township, but that is the bare statement of what took place in Cromwell last week. The sad bereavement sustained by Mr Goodger's family, (in the loss of the eldest son and daughter), being the first, and we may say the greatest, evoked the sympathy of the whole district, and a large assemblage gathered on Wednesday last to follow the remains to the grave,—the largest assemblage we perhaps have yet seen. The Rev. Father Mackay, of Queenstown, conducted the funeral service in a most impressive manner. On Friday another funeral took place, and on Sunday another,—that of Mr Scally's son, at which over a hundred persons attended, a large number coming from the Nevis, where Mr Scally resides.

At the meeting of subscribers to the Bannockburn public library, which was advertised for last Saturday evening, only four attended. After all the grumbling which has been expressed by several parties on the subject of this library, we certainly must confess that we are surprised at the apathy shown. An adjourned meeting will be held on the 18th of April, when we hope a better attendance will be secured. It is well known that another library-room will soon have to be secured, as Mr Stuart is about removing his house to another locality. Several meetings have lately been called, we understand, but all have lapsed for want of a quorum. If the committee were short of funds we could understand the unwillingness of the people to have anything to do with it, but seeing that they have about £20 in hand, besides the arrears due to them, we certainly cannot. Let us hope a good muster will take place on the 18th proximo.

Mr Thomas McNulty met with a very serious accident on Wednesday last, while working in his claim on the Kaurau, near the Roaring Meg. While he and his mates were busy in the claim, a fall of about five tons of earth took place, which completely buried him, and sprained his mate's ankle. So sudden, in fact, was the fall, and with so little warning, that the first intimation his mate had of the accident was his being struck with a stone on the ankle. Turning round to see what was the matter, he found McNulty was covered with the fall. He of course at once started for the assistance of some other miners who fortunately were not far off, as his ankle was severely sprained, and he could not have been of much use himself. McNulty was rescued from his dangerous position with as much speed as possible, and removed to his father's hotel on the opposite side of the river. Here he was shortly afterwards attended to by Dr Stirling, who had been summoned from Cromwell by Mr Landsberg. Mr McNulty is, we are glad to say, recovering, although slowly.

The case of J. Mace v. A. Chalmers, which excited some interest at Cardrona, was concluded yesterday, before Mr Beetham, at Arrowtown. The case was partly heard at Cardrona on Tuesday last. The plaintiff claimed £80 (reduced to £49 Gs.), being value of firewood destroyed by a grass fire on Pigeon Island, Lake Wanaka, caused by the action of defendant while mustering sheep. The evidence was conflicting as to how the wood was burnt, but it was shown that fires were lighted on the island during the time in question. Mr Beetham, in summing up the evidence, stated that he thought there were no grounds for thinking that the fire was caused by the action of any other person than defendant. The evidence showed that when defendant arrived on the island, the wood was intact, and that before he left it the fire had taken place; and there could be no doubt that fires had been lighted while mustering. There was also the strong presumption that no other person had access to the island, and had no interest in lighting fires for any purpose. A question had been raised by counsel for defendant, as to the property which plaintiff had in the wood destroyed. Plaintiff had held a license to cut wood previously, and could retain property in the wood. Judgment was then given for amount claimed.

Mr A. G. Allan, schoolmaster at Green Island, has been requested to resign his post. Mr Allan has refused, and intends to take action against the Government.

The only civil case at the session of the Supreme Court, is "Macassay v. Bell," in which the former seeks to recover £1000 damages from the *Evening Star* for an alleged libel, re Chinese petition.

A telegram was received from Mr Dawkins yesterday, stating that he had waited upon the Executive in Dunedin three times in reference to the Hospital Endowment. No definite answer will be given till the Provincial Council meets.

Some person writing in the *Bruce Herald* under the title of "Agitator," says that an epidemic of a fatal nature has broken out in Cromwell, and sets down as the cause of it the bad water and defective drainage arrangements which are in use. The letter ends thus:—"By-and-bye, no doubt, the vexed question of where we shall get our water and at how much, will be decided by the cost of the lives lost. Should not the police authorities interfere to show the municipality and the Press its duty."

At a banquet held in Port Chalmers on Thursday to celebrate the piercing of the Deborah Bay tunnel, Mr Bastings said that as the runs fell in, the Government had determined to cut them up, so as to settle 300 or 400 families. The Roxburgh statements emanated from some people whose business was kept up by local commotion, and men occupying respectable positions did not scruple to tell a lie in endeavouring to show that the Government was not desirous of opening up the lands. As fast as the Government constructed main lines, so fast would the Provincial Government construct branchlets.

The *eucalyptus globulus*, or Australian blue gum, is becoming increasingly popular as an "anti-fever tree." The *New York Tribune* thinks the good effects which have followed its planting in California should lead to its introduction into all the Gulf States, and it might now be tried further north. Of its marvellously rapid growth the *Daily Times* gives an instance:—In the Knox Mause garden, George-street, a blue gum was cut level with the ground between fifteen and sixteen months ago. Since then, it has sent up numerous shoots, and the leading one on being measured lately was found to be 13 feet 4 inches in height.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* contains the following items of news, telegraphed from Dunedin on Friday evening:—Payable gold has been struck on the railway works in the vicinity of Clark's Flat, between Tokomairiro and the Clutha.—In the Resident Magistrate's Court, this morning, Bathgate sentenced Belcher, the well-known bookmaker, to a month's imprisonment for assaulting a man who refused to pay a bet. The case against Drake, Belcher's partner, was squared.—Advices from Gisborne, Poverty Bay, state that rich gold-bearing quartz has been found at Tokomaru, about eighty miles north of Poverty Bay. Dr Hector has been shown the specimens, and says if really found where stated, payable reefs exist.

Diphtheria in a malignant form having appeared at Yea recently, Mr Greathead was invited to that town, as it was found that under ordinary medical treatment the patients rapidly succumbed to the fell disease, and it was hoped that he would be able to stay the epidemic by his mode of treatment. In compliance with the call Mr Greathead went to Yea on the 4th inst., and a correspondent states that from that time to the 16th he attended thirty-two cases, of which he had cured thirty, while only two died. A public meeting was afterwards held for the purpose of advancing the antidote in public estimation; at which it was unanimously resolved, "That this meeting declares it beyond all doubt that Mr Greathead's antidote, when promptly and properly applied, is a safe and infallible remedy for diphtheria."—*Melbourne Age*.

We hear a new surprise is in store for the Assembly, in the shape of a gigantic company, with a capital of £3,000,000, and a Government guarantee of 5 per cent., to monopolise the entire trade of Polynesia. It will be established on the same basis as the African Company and other trading companies in England. The capital is to be raised in England, under the above colonial guarantee. The prospectus will be confidentially circulated shortly by the Premier, Mr Vogel, who has taken the project in hand. It was this scheme to which he referred in recent speeches as a measure under the consideration of the Government, and likely to develop immensely the trade of New Zealand with Polynesia, but of which he was not then at liberty to say more. We have no details yet, but of the main facts our readers may rely. It is to be hoped no scheme will be considered without full notice being given to the public and a full discussion. We are not prepared for any more surprises at present.—*Daily Times*.

The following is portion of the report to Directors by the Manager of the Carrick Range Water Supply Company:—"Since the New Year, according to your instructions, a small number of men have been employed (from six to eight). Having had some very difficult ground to get through, the progress made has necessarily been slow. The country around the head of the creek (Long Gully) is a succession of slips and broken ground, which has entailed a large amount of labour in taking out the race an extra width, and building walls at the back to prevent the ground sliding in, and to carry water. I have had a small stream running along this portion as we progress, and it has stood very well without any accident. We are now crossing the middle branch of the creek; to reach the third branch with the present number of men will take about a fortnight. I found by a small flood that occurred about three weeks ago, that it was necessary to carry the race over these creeks by a heavy culvert, as at that time as much water flowed down from each of them as would have filled the race. The creeks having a great fall, I propose to regulate the water by cutting a race a few feet to the creek, sufficient to carry the regular supply, and allow the surplus during floods to flow under the main race by means of the culverts. It will also be necessary to put in flood gates at intervals, to let off surplus water and prevent accidents."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

MONDAY, 4.40 p.m.

The term of imprisonment awarded to Captain Johnson, of the *Surat*, has expired, and he will be liberated to-day.

The ship *Trevelyan*, anxiously looked for for some time past, arrived in port yesterday evening, after an unusually long passage of 120 days from London.

Mr Street received intelligence on Saturday of the safety of his little yacht *Winona*, which is on her return trip from the Auckland regatta. The captain of the brigantine *Herald* was in company with the yacht from East Cape to Banks's Peninsula on Saturday. She may therefore be expected to-day.

The *Daily Times* reiterates the assertion that Vogel is preparing a scheme for the establishment of a company to monopolise the entire Polynesian trade.

The rifle-match between the *Daily Times* and *Guardian* staffs was fired on Saturday. The scores were: *Times*, 189; *Guardian*, 180.

At the sale of the Mosgiel Junction township on Saturday by M^r Landress, Hepburn, and Co., the sections realised, on an average, £18 each.

The representatives at the late rifle contest left Napier on Saturday by the *Wellington* for their respective destinations.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

[Our contributor's further remarks on this subject are so lengthy, that we have divided them under three heads,—Quartz Mining, Alluvial Mining, and the Agricultural Interest,—in which order they will appear.—Ed. C. A.]

QUARTZ MINING.

We now propose, and as briefly as possible, to point out some of the mining resources of the district which yet remain in an undeveloped state. We shall first take the sub-district of Bendigo. Two or three years ago, two or three distinct lines of quartz reefs were occupied by eager claimholders, and a large amount of money was uselessly expended in vain prospecting,—Logan's line, as it was then called, being occupied for over two miles. Now, only three claims are being worked,—the *Cromwell Company's*, the *Lucknow*, and the *Reliance*. Why have all the others been abandoned? The answer which comes most readily to this question, one would imagine, is that no reef could be found in any other claim. Such an answer, however, would not be correct: a reef, whether the reef or not is not for us to say, was found in many other claims,—and a reef containing gold. In nearly every claim, from No. 1 to No. 13 east of the *Cromwell Company's* claim, a reef was found which contained more or less gold. The real reason, we are afraid, must be sought in the manner in which the claims were taken up, and the kind of men who were employed to work them. The most of the original shareholders took them up to sell, not to work, and the men employed were, with a few honourable exceptions, given more to shanty-frequenting than reef prospecting. The consequence was, therefore, that by the time the reef had been struck, as, we repeat, it really was in several instances, though only with poor prospects, many of the shareholders, original or by purchase, were so disgusted at the enormous expense incurred, that they were glad to abandon claims which apparently were so worthless. Others, again, persevered, as did the original owners of the *Reliance* ground, till they could not stand the expense any longer, and were obliged to get the protection of the Warden for their claims. Everybody has heard how infectious a panic is, and in no other industry is it more so than in that of quartz reefing. The abandonment of one claim led, by an easily understood process, to the stoppage of others, and so on till the break-down of the *Aurora* Company became the signal for a general clear-out. Many did draw the deduction from the general failure, and many do so still, that there is only one claim which will pay to work, viz, that of the *Cromwell Company*. We refuse to take that view of it, however, and hold that the lesson which the first rush to the Bendigo quartz reefs taught us is, that a gold-bearing reef does exist for a distance of more than a mile and a quarter outside of the *Cromwell Company's* claim, but that it requires long and sustained efforts to develop it. We grant that in every case in which gold was found the prospect was poor; but the experience of the *Cromwell Company* proves to us beyond a doubt, that though the reef may be worth only from three to four dwts. to the ton in one place,

at a different level it may yield as much as six and a half and seven ounces to the ton. We all know how rich the well-named "Golden Link" proved to be at one time; do we not also know that at the last level which was worked, it would barely give four or five dwts. per ton? When the *Golden Link* was in the height of its prosperity, was the *Company's* ground not practically abandoned in several places for the very same reason that the *Golden Link* is now practically abandoned? Will any one venture to say that twenty feet below its present level, it will not prove as rich as ever? It may well be, therefore, (and we are reasonable in supposing that such is the case,) that a claim a mile and a half from that of the *Cromwell Company*, if worked to the same depth, would prove as rich as that has done. We have not the slightest doubt of it, and we believe the time is not far distant when a fair trial of it will be made. We hope the first party that is spirited enough to try it will not only be fortunate in striking payable gold quickly, but that they will have been foreseeing enough to have had a sixteen acres' lease of it secured. We cannot speak with the same certainty of the *Lucknow* line of reef, as it has not been tried to the same extent; but there is every reason to believe that it will yet prove successful to one company at any rate. Gold-bearing reefs exist at the *Rise-and-Shine*, and at *Thomson's Gorge*, though whether they are of a rich nature is not known, as they have never had a fair trial. The great fact remains, however, that they are gold-bearing, and consequently may be reckoned amongst the undeveloped resources of the district named. Even if they should, when developed, prove not to be so rich in gold as is thought to be only payable at the present time, we believe they will ultimately pay. If we can read the signs of the times aright, we are on the eve of discovering better methods of extracting the gold from quartz than are at present in existence, and reefs will after a short time pay, which no one at present would think of touching. Too many minds are busily engaged studying the problem for the secret to remain hidden much longer. If our anticipations are correct, we shall yet see Bendigo producing a quantity of gold much greater than is now produced by the whole *Cromwell* district.

Respecting the *Carrick Range* quartz reefs, although there are more companies in operation upon them than at Bendigo, we must regard them as being in an equal degree undeveloped. One continuous line of reef has not yet been discovered on the *Carrick*; but when we find claims yielding payable gold within an area of seven or eight square miles,—such as the *Caledonian*, the *Star of the East*, the *Heart of Oak*, the *Elizabeth*, the *John Bull*, the *Young Australian*, and others too numerous to particularise,—we are forced to that conclusion. None of these claims have as yet been prospected to any depth worth comparing to those of *Victoria*; and when they are, it may be found, and it is reasonable to suppose, that distinct and continuous lines of reef of great thickness will be discovered to traverse the range in several directions. Many claims on the *Carrick* have been abandoned, not because they did not contain gold, but because they did not in quantities which would pay with our present appliances. The same remarks will hold good of them which we made of the Bendigo ones. They will yet be taken up and profitably worked at no distant date.

From the cursory remarks we have made on the subject of quartz mining, it will be seen that our belief in its future extensive development is great. We think it is an industry which will yet in the *Cromwell* district support ten times the population which it at present does, and that those who are now content to cast in their lot with the district for better or for worse will yet reap the reward of their faith.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

GOLD FOR MELBOURNE.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

SIR,—Allow me to ask, in your columns, all those persons who have forwarded parcels of gold to Melbourne for assay, through the offices of the Gold Receivers, to kindly furnish me with the originals or true copies of the assay notes, for the purpose of arriving at a true valuation of Otago gold.—Yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,
President O.M.A.

Central Office, Naseby,
23rd March, 1874.

The Gazette calls a meeting of the Provincial Council for the dispatch of business on the 29th April.

CLYDE CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not as a rule care to notice or criticise the effusions of "Our Own Correspondents" from up-country places, which appear occasionally in the Dunedin papers. It sometimes, however, becomes necessary to remind the gentlemen referred to that the Dunedin papers, with their precious epistles, find their way up-country, and are read with various and mingled feelings. Our intention at present is to refer more particularly to the Clyde correspondent of the *Daily Times*, and to his last letter to that paper. In it he takes upon himself to inform the readers of the *Times* that his "Cromwell friends" are raising funds for the purpose of establishing a Hospital, and that, wonderful to relate, "about £500 have been already raised,"—upon which and any further sum raised, he has no doubt the usual subsidy will be asked. He then proceeds to discuss the question as to whether the Government will be justified in granting the subsidy, assuming of course, for the purpose of arguing the question, that Cromwell is anxious to build a Hospital because it has a quarrel with Clyde, and demonstrating, also as a matter of course, and as a Clyde correspondent should do, that it would be very wrong to grant the usual subsidy.

"Our Own" is quite right in some things he says. His Cromwell friends have already raised £500, and they have a strong impression that they will be able to raise from £300 to £500 more for the very laudable purpose of building a Hospital; and they further think they will be able to make out such a strong case for the consideration of the Government in the matter that it will be impossible to refuse the usual subsidy. Our Clyde friend is quite in error in supposing that the present movement towards the erection of a Hospital in Cromwell is the result of any quarrel between the two townships in the matter. It may be, and we believe the late election of a surgeon at Clyde had a great deal to do with drawing the attention of people resident in the Cromwell district to the advantage of having a local Hospital. Their opinions had an opportunity, as it were, of being consolidated on the subject on that occasion. But it is one which has been discussed in the Cromwell district for the past three years, and is not the outcome of a day's or a week's consideration. The number of accidents, and the unfortunately numerous cases of sickness which have lately occurred in Cromwell, we should rather say, have had much to do with the unanimous nature of the movement so far as our district is concerned. Individuals in either district may entertain, or profess to entertain, an anti-Clyde or Cromwell feeling, but "Our Own" may rest assured that no feeling of that kind will for long animate the inhabitants of a whole district, and certainly will not result in the raising of nine hundred or a thousand pounds for any purpose whatever;—it would be paying too dear for their whistle. The sum of £500 being raised within ten days ought to be sufficient proof to anyone that the want of a Hospital is one which is no mere matter of sentiment, but one which is felt, and that strongly.

The fear of not being able to support a Hospital in after years, if we should succeed in getting one now, may be put to one side. Difficulties will be met for a short time, both by the Dunstan and by the Cromwell Hospital Committees, but they will not be insurmountable. The people in the Cromwell district are quite willing to face them, and surely Clyde, which is such a central and important place, and already has all the buildings and fittings of a Hospital complete, will be able to do the same. Every year the districts will increase in population, we hope and believe, and every year the burden of supporting each Hospital will become lighter.

Several other statements are made in the letter above referred to, which are anything but accurate, but to which we shall at present do no more than allude. It is evident to us the letter has been written by a person who does not know much of the country above the township of Clyde. For instance, when he says that Queens-town is only forty-five miles from Clyde, so that no one has to travel more than twenty-five miles to one or the other. Even if such were the case, it should be remembered that twenty-five miles, to a patient suffering from an accident or disease, is equal to a ten or twelve hours' journey. The thirteen miles of road which intervene between Cromwell and Clyde are of themselves nearly equal to it.

We cannot conclude these remarks to "Our Own," without calling his attention to the fact that of his last Clyde letter, which contains forty-eight lines of printed

matter, forty-two lines are devoted to a matter affecting Cromwell only, and six to districts which are at least twenty miles distant from the township of Clyde; and that he gives no Clyde news at all. Surely such is not the correct line of conduct for a Clyde correspondent to pursue, and especially such a sensible one as he whose remarks we are now calling attention to has so often proved himself to be.

We had intended to notice very briefly the tone which the Clyde correspondent of the *Southern Mercury* has thought fit to adopt in his letters to that paper, whenever he has, or rather takes, occasion to mention Cromwell; but on second thoughts we shall let him alone. He does the funny business occasionally, and he is great on District Court matters; in fact, Court matters are his speciality. We should not "be surprised to learn" that he was intimately acquainted with many of the officials for which Clyde is so justly celebrated. Mild means are the only ones to be adopted with persons of his class. Reasoning is out of the question.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Dunedin Dailies.)

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 12.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Queen, made a public entry into London to-day, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm. The route from Paddington to Buckingham Palace was crowded, and the reception most enthusiastic.

Charles Orton signed a declaration that the Tichborne claimant is his brother.

Captain Sartorius, with twenty men belonging to Captain Glover's expedition, recently traversed the ruins of Coomassie, and found the place quite deserted.

The death of Senator Charles Sumner, United States, aged 63, is announced.

MARCH 13.

In a letter, Mr Gladstone consents to remain the leader of the Liberal party in the Commons, with occasional attendance in Parliament during the present session, but reserves liberty of future retirement, and will retire immediately, if desired.

MARCH 14.

Disraeli, in his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, says the Government will uphold all national institutions, and defend the rights of all classes.

At the public wool sales, competition continues extremely brisk, previous prices being well sustained.

Cape Coast advices to the 22nd of February are to the effect that all troops embarked except the 42nd Highlanders. General Wolsely remains, awaiting the arrival of Berkely, the newly-appointed Governor of Gambia. Wolsely leaves on the 7th of March.

MARCH 16.

The majority of the Prince Imperial was celebrated at Chislehurst; 6000 persons were present. The Prince in replying to an address, declared the plebiscite to be the only remedy for the political situation. He was ready to abide the result. Prince Napoleon was absent.

MARCH 17.

A Conservative has been returned for Oxford city in place of Mr Cardwell, who is raised to the Peerage.

BERLIN, March 14.

The German Parliament has rejected a clause in the Army Bill fixing the peace footing in the German army at 416,590.

The National party insists on a reduction. Bismarck is confined to his room, suffering from an attack of the gout.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, March 19.

H.M.S. Challenger, on a scientific cruise, is now in harbour, and will probably visit New Zealand. She has on board Lord George Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll, as sub-lieutenant.

The German man-of-war Ancona, also in harbour, is on a cruise, and will visit Fiji.

The libel case against the *Australasian* is proceeding, and has reference to remarks about pulling a horse in the steeplechase at Bendigo.

Henry Cohn, formerly a well-known publican at Sandridge, committed suicide by poison.

A large deputation on Sabbath observance interviewed the Chief Secretary.

In the Buckley will case, in the Supreme Court, the will is decided to be a forgery, and by Maher. Maher's bill is dismissed.

SYDNEY, March 17.

The Government have arranged with Queensland and New Zealand for laying the cable from Singapore to the Queensland coast, and will ask Parliament to sanction it.

The Assembly has rejected the Payment of Members Bill.

Great privations at Palmer River, owing to the scarcity of provisions. The blacks are very troublesome. Two men killed and three wounded. Gold prospects are satisfactory, but the country is almost inaccessible.

The Adelaide train and carriages on the Northern Railway ran off the line at points. Two persons were killed. At the inquest it was shown that the points were moved maliciously by some unknown person.

THE PALMER RIVER RUSH.

An excellent letter, under dates February 14, 15, and 16, is published in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* respecting the above rush, from which we make the following extracts. After describing the voyage from Sydney to the Endeavour River, and several stirring events and incidentals to a new rush, the writer says:—

"All who are determined to go to the Palmer are perfectly reconciled to stop five or six weeks before they make another attempt; some say that they will not budge a foot before rations are taken up to the Palmer, gold or no gold. These are the words of those that have had a trial of it. I have been to all the severest rushes in the colonies—Gippsland, Otago, West Coast, and many of the West Coast rivers know how to rough it. This place beats all I have ever heard of."

"I called on the police magistrate to-day, and asked him to be kind enough to give me all particulars about the gold that was got, and if there really was any truth about two thousand ounces having been sent away by any steamer, as was rumoured. He denied any knowledge whatever of it, and as a positive fact knows of no gold having been sent by escort. All he knows is hearsay, that several parties took various parcels away. If there was any truth about these great finds, I would not mind the bad news about the roads; for after a few weeks no doubt the road will be passable. I can get no news whatever that justifies this reckless rush. Surely men do not want to come to Queensland, more especially this part, to prospect. They may just as well prospect where they come from, and I am fully satisfied they might do so with better results. There are many men here now that will never turn back till they have seen the diggings—men who have been the pioneers of almost all the gold-fields in the colonies—that if there is half a chance of getting any gold will not leave anything unturned to see if there is a possibility of being rewarded. There may be payable gold at the Palmer; but I very much doubt it. In the face of all the news that is sent back it will be sheer madness for any one to come until such time as genuine bona fide news goes back; and as sure as gold does happen to be found, so sure shall they have the truth."

Then follows the prices of provisions, which are no doubt altered long ago, and a description of the climate, which appears to be a very hot one. There is also an account of the blacks, and their hostility to new comers, but they will not long prove an obstacle if the rush is any good. The writer then goes on:—

"Your readers may rest themselves assured that they will get reliable accounts of the doings of this place. A considerable portion of those that are here are perfectly sure now that they have made a mistake in coming. Several that I worked with on the Canadian are here, and have written back for their friends not to come. In fact I do not know what to think of the future. I sincerely hope and trust that the Press will give all possible publicity to these and all other truthful statements. There will soon be many men here from Victoria, New Zealand—in fact everywhere; and if active measures are taken to spread the truth, thousands may be spared the expense and hardships they will have to undergo if they come."

ROUTES AND FARES.

A Sydney contemporary gives the following information respecting the routes and distances to the new rush:—

"We have received this week about a dozen letters enquiring the fare, distance, etc., to the Endeavour River. To prevent further inconvenience we repeat—(1) that the distance by sea from Sydney to the Endeavour is about 1500 miles, and the distance from the Endeavour (Cooktown) to the Palmer about 200 miles; (2) that the fare for a steerage passage to the Endeavour is from £6 and upwards; (3) that the rate of freight is from £4 10s. to £5 per ton; (4) that each passenger is allowed 5 cwt. of luggage free of charge; (5) that steamers are, at present, leaving Sydney for the Endeavour two or three times a week; (6) there is, at present, so far as we can understand, no road from the Endeavour to the Palmer, although it is very probable that a practicable track for wheeled vehicles will soon be found, as there are no insuperable natural obstacles to such a mode of travelling in that part; (7) that the freight for horses is £10 10s., and for drays about £9."

[LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.]

SYDNEY, March 14.

The floods at the Palmer are subsiding. The roads to the gold-fields are drying fast, and pack-horses are very much wanted. The general news of the return is good. Several men died from starvation during the floods; some existed for weeks on grass. The latest despatch from Townsville says the road to the Palmer is now accessible. The rivers are all down, but provisions are still scarce on the diggings. Two men who have arrived from Cooktown state that they prospected a hundred miles up the Palmer without success. Reefs are being found in all directions, and gold within forty miles of Cooktown. Provisions are plentiful and cheap at Cooktown. Meat is scarce, but twenty-two cows have reached the township.

Tenders are called in the *Provincial Gazette* from persons willing to erect a bridge at Mervin Ferry.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of Skene's Labour Exchange, Dunedin, reports as follows, under date 26th instant:—

"Thank goodness, we have got the races over, and have survived the feverish excitement of the great week, ruefully balanced the cash book, and sworn a solemn oath never to meddle with sweeps again, and with coats off and sleeves rolled up, are at it again to pay for our sport and our whistle. It is hardly to be expected that much would be doing in the labour market, although many did combine business and pleasure by meeting with old hands at the Forbury race-course. Several little bits of good feeling were caught sight of at the races, in the way of masters and their employes having a quiet little shake in the hat for half-crown sweeps, &c. I merely notice this as showing that the big gulf existing between such parties in the old country, is scarcely known here. Long life to the custom! The engagements made for the last few days scarcely differ from those of last week. Late arrivals are disappearing rapidly, and all suitable people are well and easily placed. There are a few from home lately; very helpless, and very unsuitable; perhaps they will get a shake-down somewhere."

The English Cricketers.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Times* sends the following account of the final cricket match by telegraph, under date March 19:—

The final cricket match played by the English Eleven in Victoria, came to an abrupt termination in consequence of the heavy rain which fell on the third day of the match, and after both sides had played their first innings, and the Victorians had partially completed their second, but thus far with unsatisfactory results. A good deal of interest, to say nothing of money, depended upon the match. Great disappointment was felt that it was not played out; but it was greatly to the advantage of the Victorians, as there was a probability of their being beaten, and now the match is a draw.

The Victorians, in the first innings, scored 150; many of the best and most reliable players adding little or nothing to the score. The innings occupied all one day; and the following day the English innings terminated for 136. W. G. Grace played finely for 64, and then was bowled. Greenwood came next with 34, G. F. Grace 18, Southerton (not out) 15. The Victorian fielding allowed the Englishmen to top the score of their opponents, and two or three catches were missed.

The same evening, the Victorians' second innings stood 10 wickets down for 55 runs.

There is a good deal of ill-feeling between the professionals and the promoters; the former are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received, and wanted a first-class passage home, which the promoters refused to give. The letters which have appeared in the *Argus* have not tended to promote harmony. At the final dinner the professionals absented themselves. The team has now sailed for Adelaide, and all persons here are not sorry that they have seen the last of them.

Improved Amalgamators.

Some time ago we took occasion to draw the attention of quartz crushers to a proposed new method of amalgamating, and we stated reasons for believing an invention of that kind was an absolute necessity, as great quantities of gold were daily being run to waste from the various machines in this district. By reference to the *Ballarat Courier* of a late date, we find that the subject has been engaging the attention of many similarly interested in Victoria, as the idea that a considerable loss of gold results from the appliances at present in use is becoming more and more forcibly impressed upon their attention. The *Courier* says:—

"So far as they were able, with the appliances at their command, they tested their idea, and having satisfied themselves that they were right, they sent a quantity of tailings, first to the Llanberris battery, and subsequently 9lb., when dried, to the Ballarat School of Mines. This was tested, and the assay showed that in the 9lb. sent to the School there should be 2½ ozs. of gold. Messrs Clarke and Baldy then desired that the assay should be reduced, which was done, and the result was a lump of gold weighing 2 ozs. 14 dwts."

Speaking of this, the *Australasian* says:—"Mr Flude, the assayer at the Ballarat School of Mines, on a former occasion obtained by assay from some quartz which he supposed to be worthless, and in which not a speck was to be seen, gold at the rate of 30 ozs. to the ton. These instances tend to suggest to the mind some idea of the enormous waste that is taking place in our mining operations when they are entirely undirected by science, and what an immense saving could be effected if mining work were carried on in accordance with the practical teachings of science."

The invention of Mr Ford, to which we before alluded, may not be all that is required, or that it is described to be, but if it can be erected upon the present machinery at anything under £100, as it is said it can, it is surely worth the attention of mining companies. Even if it cost £300, it would be worth while for the various crushing companies to unite and share the expense of trying one. If it proved successful, the first crushing of fifty tons would pay the whole cost; if unsuccessful, the share to each company, about £50, would cause no great inconvenience to anyone.

CLYDE CORRESPONDENTS.

We do not as a rule care to notice or criticise the effusions of "Our Own Correspondents" from up-country places, which appear occasionally in the Dunedin papers. It sometimes, however, becomes necessary to remind the gentlemen referred to that the Dunedin papers, with their precious epistles, find their way up-country, and are read with various and mingled feelings. Our intention at present is to refer more particularly to the Clyde correspondent of the *Daily Times*, and to his last letter to that paper. In it he takes upon himself to inform the readers of the *Times* that his "Cromwell friends" are raising funds for the purpose of establishing a Hospital, and that, wonderful to relate, "about £500 have been already raised,"—upon which and any further sum raised, he has no doubt the usual subsidy will be asked. He then proceeds to discuss the question as to whether the Government will be justified in granting the subsidy, assuming of course, for the purpose of arguing the question, that Cromwell is anxious to build a Hospital because it has a quarrel with Clyde, and demonstrating, also as a matter of course, and as a Clyde correspondent should do, that it would be very wrong to grant the usual subsidy.

"Our Own" is quite right in some things he says. His Cromwell friends have already raised £500, and they have a strong impression that they will be able to raise from £300 to £500 more for the very laudable purpose of building a Hospital; and they further think they will be able to make out such a strong case for the consideration of the Government in the matter that it will be impossible to refuse the usual subsidy. Our Clyde friend is quite in error in supposing that the present movement towards the erection of a Hospital in Cromwell is the result of any quarrel between the two townships in the matter. It may be, and we believe the late election of a surgeon at Clyde had a great deal to do with drawing the attention of people resident in the Cromwell district to the advantage of having a local Hospital. Their opinions had an opportunity, as it were, of being consolidated on the subject on that occasion. But it is one which has been discussed in the Cromwell district for the past three years, and is not the outcome of a day's or a week's consideration. The number of accidents, and the unfortunately numerous cases of sickness which have lately occurred in Cromwell, we should rather say, have had much to do with the unanimous nature of the movement so far as our district is concerned. Individuals in either district may entertain, or profess to entertain, an anti-Clyde or Cromwell feeling, but "Our Own" may rest assured that no feeling of that kind will for long animate the inhabitants of a whole district, and certainly will not result in the raising of nine hundred or a thousand pounds for any purpose whatever;—it would be paying too dear for their whistle. The sum of £500 being raised within ten days ought to be sufficient proof to anyone that the want of a Hospital is one which is no mere matter of sentiment, but one which is felt, and that strongly.

The fear of not being able to support a Hospital in after years, if we should succeed in getting one now, may be put to one side. Difficulties will be met for a short time, both by the Dunstan and by the Cromwell Hospital Committees, but they will not be insurmountable. The people in the Cromwell district are quite willing to face them, and surely Clyde, which is such a central and important place, and already has all the buildings and fittings of a Hospital complete, will be able to do the same. Every year the districts will increase in population, we hope and believe, and every year the burden of supporting each Hospital will become lighter.

Several other statements are made in the letter above referred to, which are anything but accurate, but to which we shall at present do no more than allude. It is evident to us the letter has been written by a person who does not know much of the country above the township of Clyde. For instance, when he says that Queens-town is only forty-five miles from Clyde, so that no one has to travel more than twenty-five miles to one or the other. Even if such were the case, it should be remembered that twenty-five miles, to a patient suffering from an accident or disease, is equal to a ten or twelve hours' journey. The thirteen miles of road which intervene between Cromwell and Clyde are of themselves nearly equal to it.

We cannot conclude these remarks to "Our Own," without calling his attention to the fact that of his last Clyde letter, which contains forty-eight lines of printed

matter, forty-two lines are devoted to a matter affecting Cromwell only, and six to districts which are at least twenty miles distant from the township of Clyde; and that he gives no Clyde news at all. Surely such is not the correct line of conduct for a Clyde correspondent to pursue, and especially such a sensible one as he whose remarks we are now calling attention to has so often proved himself to be.

We had intended to notice very briefly the tone which the Clyde correspondent of the *Southern Mercury* has thought fit to adopt in his letters to that paper, whenever he has, or rather takes, occasion to mention Cromwell; but on second thoughts we shall let him alone. He does the funny business occasionally, and he is great on District Court matters; in fact, Court matters are his speciality. We should not "be surprised to learn" that he was intimately acquainted with many of the officials for which Clyde is so justly celebrated. Mild means are the only ones to be adopted with persons of his class. Reasoning is out of the question.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

(Dunedin Dailies.)

CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, March 12.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Queen, made a public entry into London to-day, notwithstanding a heavy snowstorm. The route from Paddington to Buckingham Palace was crowded, and the reception most enthusiastic.

Charles Orton signed a declaration that the Tichborne claimant is his brother.

Captain Sartorius, with twenty men belonging to Captain Glover's expedition, recently traversed the ruins of Coomassie, and found the place quite deserted.

The death of Senator Charles Sumner, United States, aged 63, is announced.

MARCH 13.

In a letter, Mr Gladstone consents to remain the leader of the Liberal party in the Commons, with occasional attendance in Parliament during the present session, but reserves liberty of future retirement, and will retire immediately, if desired.

MARCH 14.

Disraeli, in his address to the electors of Buckinghamshire, says the Government will uphold all national institutions, and defend the rights of all classes.

At the public-wool sales, competition continues extremely brisk, previous prices being well sustained.

Cape Coast advices to the 22nd of February are to the effect that all troops embarked except the 42nd Highlanders. General Wolsely remains, awaiting the arrival of Berkely, the newly-appointed Governor of Gambia. Wolsely leaves on the 7th of March.

MARCH 16.

The majority of the Prince Imperial was celebrated at Chiselmhurst; 6000 persons were present. The Prince in replying to an address, declared the plebiscite to be the only remedy for the political situation. He was ready to abide the result. Prince Napoleon was absent.

MARCH 17.

A Conservative has been returned for Oxford City in place of Mr Cardwell, who is raised to the Peerage.

BERLIN, March 14.

The German Parliament has rejected a clause in the Army Bill fixing the peace footing in the German army at 416,590.

The National party insists on a reduction. Bismarck is confined to his room, suffering from an attack of the gout.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

MELBOURNE, March 19.

H.M.S. Challenger, on a scientific cruise, is now in harbour, and will probably visit New Zealand. She has on board Lord George Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll, as sub-lieutenant.

The German man-of-war Ancona, also in harbour, is on a cruise, and will visit Fiji.

The libel case against the *Australasian* is proceeding, and has reference to remarks about pulling a horse in the steeplechase at Bendigo.

Henry Cohn, formerly a well-known publican at Sandridge, committed suicide by poison.

A large deputation on Sabbath observance interviewed the Chief Secretary.

In the Buckley will case, in the Supreme Court, the will is decided to be a forgery, and by Maher. Maher's bill is dismissed.

SYDNEY, March 17.

The Government have arranged with Queensland and New Zealand for laying the cable from Singapore to the Queensland coast, and will ask Parliament to sanction it.

The Assembly has rejected the Payment of Members Bill.

Great privations at Palmer River, owing to the scarcity of provisions. The blacks are very troublesome. Two men killed and three wounded. Gold prospects are satisfactory, but the country is almost inaccessible.

The Adelaide train and carriages on the Northern Railway ran off the line at points. Two persons were killed. At the inquest it was shown that the points were moved maliciously by some unknown person.

THE PALMER RIVER RUSH.

An excellent letter, under dates February 14, 15, and 16, is published in the *Sydney Town and Country Journal* respecting the above rush, from which we make the following extracts. After describing the voyage from Sydney to the Endeavour River, and several stirring events and incidentals to a new rush, the writer says:—

"All who are determined to go to the Palmer are perfectly reconciled to stop five or six weeks before they make another attempt; some say that they will not budge a foot before rations are taken up to the Palmer, gold or no gold. These are the words of those that have had a trial of it. I have been to all the severest rushes in the colonies—Gippsland, Otago, West Coast, and many of the West Coasters know how to rough it. This place beats all I have ever heard of."

"I called on the police magistrate to-day, and asked him to be kind enough to give me all particulars about the gold that was got, and if there really was any truth about two thousand ounces having been sent away by any steamer, as was rumoured. He denied any knowledge whatever of it, and as a positive fact knows of no gold having been sent by escort. All he knows is hearsay, that several parties took various parcels away. If there was any truth about these great finds, I would not mind the bad news about the roads; for after a few weeks no doubt the road will be passable. I can get no news whatever that justifies this reckless rush. Surely men do not want to come to Queensland, more especially this part, to prospect. They may just as well prospect where they come from, and I am fully satisfied they might do so with better results. There are many men here now that will never turn back till they have seen the diggings—men who have been the pioneers of almost all the gold-fields in the Colonies—that if there is half a chance of getting any gold will not leave anything unturned to see if there is a possibility of being rewarded. There may be payable gold at the Palmer; but I very much doubt it. In the face of all the news that is sent back it will be sheer madness for any one to come until such time as genuine bona fide news goes back; and as sure as gold does happen to be found, so sure shall they have the truth."

Then follows the prices of provisions, which are no doubt altered long ago, and a description of the climate, which appears to be a very hot one. There is also an account of the blacks, and their hostility to new comers, but they will not long prove an obstacle if the rush is any good. The writer then goes on:—

"Your readers may rest themselves assured that they will get reliable accounts of the doings of this place. A considerable portion of those that are here are perfectly sure now that they have made a mistake in coming. Several that I worked with on the Canadian are here, and have written back for their friends not to come. In fact I do not know what to think of the future. I sincerely hope and trust that the Press will give all possible publicity to these and all other truthful statements. There will soon be many men here from Victoria, New Zealand—in fact everywhere; and if active measures are taken to spread the truth, thousands may be spared the expense and hardships they will have to undergo if they come."

ROUTES AND FARES.

A Sydney contemporary gives the following information respecting the routes and distances to the new rush:—

"We have received this week about a dozen letters enquiring the fare, distance, etc., to the Endeavour River. To prevent further inconvenience we repeat—(1) that the distance by sea from Sydney to the Endeavour is about 1500 miles, and the distance from the Endeavour (Cooktown) to the Palmer about 200 miles; (2) that the fare for a steerage passage to the Endeavour is from £6 and upwards; (3) that the rate of freight is from £4 10s. to £5 per ton; (4) that each passenger is allowed 5 cwt. of luggage free of charge; (5) that steamers are, at present, leaving Sydney for the Endeavour two or three times a week; (6) there is, at present, so far as we can understand, no road from the Endeavour to the Palmer, although it is very probable that a practicable track for wheeled vehicles will soon be found, as there are no insuperable natural obstacles to such a mode of travelling in that part; (7) that the freight for horses is L.10 10s., and for drays about L.9."

[LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.]

SYDNEY, March 14.

The floods at the Palmer are subsiding. The roads to the gold-fields are drying fast, and pack-horses are very much wanted. The general news of the return is good. Several men died from starvation during the floods: some existed for weeks on grass. The latest despatch from Townsville says the road to the Palmer is now accessible. The rivers are all down, but provisions are still scarce on the diggings. Two men who have arrived from Cooktown state that they prospected a hundred miles up the Palmer without success. Reefs are being found in all directions, and gold within forty miles of Cooktown. Provisions are plentiful and cheap at Cooktown. Meat is scarce, but twenty-two cows have reached the township.

Tenders are called in the *Provincial Gazette* from persons willing to erect a bridge at Mervin Ferry.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of Skene's Labour Exchange, Dunedin, reports as follows, under date 26th instant:—

"Thank goodness, we have got the races over, and have survived the feverish excitement of the great week, ruefully balanced the cash book, and sworn a solemn oath never to meddle with sweeps again, and with coats off and sleeves rolled up, are at it again to pay for our sport and our whistle. It is hardly to be expected that much would be doing in the labour market, although many did combine business and pleasure by meeting with old hands at the Forbury race-course. Several little bits of good feeling were caught sight of at the races, in the way of masters and their employes having a quiet little shake in the hat for half-crown sweeps, &c. I merely notice this, as showing that the big gulph existing between such parties in the old country, is scarcely known here. Long life to the custom! The engagements made for the last few days scarcely differ from those of last week. Late arrivals are disappearing rapidly, and all suitable people are well and easily placed. There are a few from home lately; very helpless, and very unsuitable; perhaps they will get a shake-down somewhere."

The English Cricketers.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Daily Times* sends the following account of the final cricket match by telegraph, under date March 19:—

The final cricket match played by the English Eleven in Victoria, came to an abrupt termination in consequence of the heavy rain which fell on the third day of the match, and after both sides had played their first innings, and the Victorians had partially completed their second, but thus far with unsatisfactory results. A good deal of interest, to say nothing of money, depended upon the match. Great disappointment was felt that it was not played out; but it was greatly to the advantage of the Victorians, as there was a probability of their being beaten, and now the match is a draw.

The Victorians, in the first innings, scored 150; many of the best and most reliable players adding little or nothing to the score. The innings occupied all one day; and the following day the English innings terminated for 166. W. G. Grace played finely for 64, and then was bowled. Greenwood came next with 34, G. F. Grace 18, Southerton (not out) 15. The Victorian fielding allowed the Englishmen to top the score of their opponents, and two or three catches were missed.

The same evening, the Victorians' second innings stood 10 wickets down for 55 runs.

There is a good deal of ill-feeling between the professionals and the promoters; the former are dissatisfied with the treatment they have received, and wanted a first-class passage home, which the promoters refused to give. The letters which have appeared in the *Argus* have not tended to promote harmony. At the final dinner the professionals absented themselves. The team has now sailed for Adelaide, and all persons here are not sorry that they have seen the last of them.

Improved Amalgamators.

Some time ago we took occasion to draw the attention of quartz crushers to a proposed new method of amalgamating, and we stated reasons for believing an invention of that kind was an absolute necessity, as great quantities of gold were daily being run to waste from the various machines in this district. By reference to the *Ballarat Courier* of a late date, we find that the subject has been engaging the attention of many similarly interested in Victoria, as the idea that a considerable loss of gold results from the appliances at present in use is becoming more and more forcibly impressed upon their attention. The *Courier* says:—

"So far as they were able, with the appliances at their command, they tested their idea, and having satisfied themselves that they were right, they sent a quantity of tailings, first to the Llanberris battery, and subsequently 9lb., when dried, to the Ballarat School of Mines. This was tested, and the assay showed that in the 9lb. sent to the School there should be 2½ ozs. of gold. Messrs Clarke and Baldy then desired that the assay should be reduced, which was done, and the result was a lump of gold weighing 2 ozs. 14 dwts."

Speaking of this, the *Australasian* says:—"Mr Flude, the assayer at the Ballarat School of Mines, on a former occasion obtained by assay from some quartz which he supposed to be worthless, and in which not a speck was to be seen, gold at the rate of 30 ozs. to the ton. These instances tend to suggest to the mind some idea of the enormous waste that is taking place in our mining operations when they are entirely undirected by science, and what an immense saving could be effected if mining work were carried on in accordance with the practical teachings of science."

The invention of Mr Ford, to which we before alluded, may not be all that is required, or that it is described to be, but if it can be erected upon the present machinery at anything under £100, as it is said it can, it is surely worth the attention of mining companies. Even if it cost £300, it would be worth while for the various crushing companies to unite and share the expense of trying one. If it proved successful, the first crushing of fifty tons would pay the whole cost; if unsuccessful, the share to each company, about £50, would cause no great inconvenience to anyone.

Palmer River.

the North Queensland Gold-fields we have received some disastrous intelligence. At the latest date matters were beginning to improve. Some two or three thousand diggers were congregated on the new gold-field at the Palmer. They were without supplies, and the ordinary sources of the place were inadequate to meet the demands. The wet season was at its worst; the roads were under water, and all chance of forwarding provisions was suspended. On the roads many men were shut in by floods, and unable to go forward or back, were obliged to eat their horses. Many are said to have died from starvation and exhaustion. The last of the flour was sold on the diggings at a fabulous price. Cases were told of men who lived on nothing but grass for several days. The local authorities made all exertions to get roads opened, and to forward supplies, but the real effective remedy was brought by the change of the season, which allowed the floods to subside and the roads to become passable. This averted the danger of a terrible catastrophe, which at one time seemed imminent. The strange effect of all this is that it tends to advertise the rush and bring it into greater notoriety. The digger of average mental calibre, instead of drawing the inference that it is a very hazardous enterprise to visit these gold-fields—one not to be undertaken without great preparation—is very apt to draw this conclusion: that there must be great richness in these remote diggings to induce men to brave so much trouble and danger to go to them. A conclusion, unhappily, not borne out by the facts, as yields in these places, like in all the Queensland diggings, appear to be precarious, and the deposits are generally found to be very narrow and soon exhausted.—Melbourne correspondent of the Daily Times.

Mark Twain on "The Ladies."

Mark Twain was present at the festival of the Scottish Corporation, when he replied to the toast of "The Ladies." He said:—I have in mind a poem just now which is familiar to you all, familiar to everybody. And what an inspiration that was, (and how instantly the present toast recalls the verses to all our minds,) when the most noble, the most gracious, the purest, the sweetest of all poets says—

"Woman, O woman!—er—"

(Laughter.)—However, you remember the lines; and you remember how feelingly, how daintily, how almost imperceptibly the verses raise up before you, feature by feature, the ideal of a true and perfect woman; and how, as you contemplate the finished marvel, your homage grows into worship of the intellectual that could create so fair a thing out of mere breath, mere words. And you call to mind, now, as I speak, how the poet, with stern fidelity to the history of all humanity, delivers this beautiful child of his head and his brain over to the trials and sorrows that must come to all, sooner or later, that abide in the earth; and how the pathetic story culminates in that apostrophe—so wild, so regretful, so full of mournful retrospection. The lines run thus—

"Alas!—alas!—alas!"

—and so on. (Laughter.) I do not remember the rest; but, taken altogether, it seems to me that that poem is the noblest tribute to woman that human genius has ever brought forth—(laughter)—and I feel that if I were to talk hours I could not do my great theme completer or more gracefully than I have done now in simply quoting that poet's matchless words. (Renewed laughter.) The phases of the womanly nature are infinite in their variety. Take any type of woman, and you shall find in it something to respect, something to admire, something to love. And you shall find the whole joining you heart and hand. Who was more patriotic than Joan of Arc? Who was braver? Who has given us a grander instance of self-sacrificing devotion? Ah, you remember, you remember well, what a throb of pain, what a great tidal wave of grief swept over us all when Joan of Arc fell at Waterloo. (Much laughter.) Who does not sorrow for the loss of Sappho, the sweet singer of Israel? (Laughter.) Who among us does not miss the gentle ministrations, the humble piety of Lucretia Borgia? (Laughter.) Who can join in the heartless libel that says woman is extravagant in dress when he can look back and call to mind our simple and lowly mother Eve arrayed in her modification of the Highland costume. (Roars of laughter.) Sir, women have been soldiers, women have been painters, women have been poets. As long as language lives the name of Cleopatra will live. And not because she conquered George III.—(laughter)—but because she wrote those divine lines—

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so."

(More laughter.) The story of the world is adorned with the illustrious ones of our own sex—some of them sons of St. Andrew, too—Scott, Bruce, Burns, the warrior Wallace, Ben Nevis—(laughter)—the gifted Ben Lomond, and the great new Scotchman, Ben Dirracl. (Great laughter.) Out of the great plains of history tower whole mountain ranges of sublime women—the Queen of Sheba, Josephine, Semiramis, Sairey Gamp; the list is endless.—(laughter)—but I will not call the mighty roll, the names rise up in your own memories at the mere suggestion, luminous with the glory of deeds that cannot die, hallowed by the loving worship of the good and true of all climes. (Cheers.)

Death of Heenan, the Prizefighter.

It is a somewhat curious fact (says a sporting English contemporary) that two paragraphs on pugilism appear in the daily papers of this week, side by side. One records the death of J. C. Heenan, in America; the other the fatal termination of a boxing-match at Portsmouth. With respect to the latter unfortunate affair we have no wish at present to treat; a strict investigation is at present taking place, and the circumstances of the match will be fully exposed at the trial; but in the case of the American pugilist there is some romance of a manly life attached. It must be fresh in the memory of Londoners and others what a terrible commotion there was in sporting circles when the Sayers and Heenan fight was being arranged; and how the news of their training and the daily gossip of their respective chances were not confined to the ordinary supporters of the P.R., but of common interest everywhere. The Times even gave a long and graphic description of the fight, and painted each round with the figurative colouring of the most sporting sheet. The great fight came off in April 17, 1860, at Farnborough; men of all ranks were present, and the excitement was greater than has ever been seen before or after a prize-fight. Wilkes' Spirit states that Heenan was born in West Troy, N.Y., in 1834, of Irish parents. When a boy he went to Benecia, California, hence his nickname, Benecia Boy. His daily work with the sledge hammer developed him into the finest man on the Californian coast. A veteran pugilist saw him and took him in hand, and brought him east in 1857. The next year he fought Morrissey, the champion, in Canada, but being in bad condition, he was defeated in fourteen rounds. His victor had, however, such a high opinion of him, that he suggested his tackling Tom Sayers, in England.

The arrangements and result of the fight are not creditable to some of those concerned. It was the common talk in America that Heenan's own second, M'Donald, had a heavy wager on the fight lasting over an hour, and this materially influenced his advice to Heenan to keep at out-fighting. The battle lasted two hours and twelve minutes, and occupied forty-two rounds; at an early part of the fight Sayers, in warding off the repeated blows of his opponent, had his left arm seriously damaged, in fact, so much so that by the thirtieth round it was almost useless, and he was obliged to receive the punishment on his head instead. He, however, took it craftily, and gave to the blow, so that he was apparently knocked down no less than twenty-seven times; his object was to keep out-fighting till Heenan's hand got too puffy for hitting, and his eyes too swollen to see; at the thirty-fifth round the fight resolved itself into a mere question of time; if Sayers could keep up a while longer Heenan would be utterly blind. In some of the last rounds Heenan managed to get Sayers on the ropes, and to prevent his being strangled the crowd broke into the ring and pulled up the stakes; two or three more rounds were fought in a scene of indescribable confusion. Heenan rushed over and struck Sayers while sitting on his second's knee; and half-blind he hit right and left throughout the ring at everybody, until he was taken away by his own seconds. The referee very improperly left the ring, and both men were taken away by their friends. Heenan was totally blind in half-an-hour afterwards, and his hands were so swollen as to become practically useless; but Sayers, though very weak, could still use his right well, while his left was powerless.

The referee a day or two afterwards refused to fix another day for the fight from fear of the police authorities, and after some letters from Heenan and Sayers in the papers, it was decided to give each man a new belt. After this unfortunate termination to one of the grandest battles ever fought in the prize-ring the two men became the best of friends, and did some very lucrative sparring tours through England. Three years after, Tom King, a big sailor, was matched against Heenan for £2000 a side. The battle was a short one; Heenan all but knocked King out of time in one of the rounds, but King recovered, after being allowed a longer time than usual, and in the twenty-fourth round, thirty-five minutes, Heenan was unable to come up to time. It was currently reported that he had been drugged, and his sleepy style and rapid falling off in power rather favoured this view. Mace had, previous to this fight, already beaten King, and Heenan, seeing him at the ring-side, jocularly told him that his turn would come next, after he, Heenan, had beaten King. Tom Sayers was Heenan's second in this fight. Heenan was a wonderfully made man, 6ft. 2½in. high, weighing 14 stone, while Sayers stood six inches shorter and weighed three stone less; in fact, the disparity in size of the men was the most remarkable feature of this memorable contest. The fight with King was Heenan's last battle; he took to bookmaking and failed, as anyone will do who is over-scrupulous; he then set up in the States a drinking saloon, and failing in health of late years, he sought the more balmy lands of the Pacific to eke out his ebbing life. He married Ada Menken, whose figure, as Mazeppa, if not talents, made some stir in London ten years ago, and whose death, like his, took place when her form was long forgotten by the world.

It is well that the prize-ring should be stamped out, that gallant men of our flesh and blood should not be made the sport of low harpies of our rabble, or the pleasurable excitement of those who should know better.

Chairs should not be covered with silk, but with matting.

The Darndest Kind o' Defrauding.

In the good old time in Kentucky, when "substantial justice" was administered in a log cabin, after a very free and easy manner, a suit was brought to recover certain money of which it was alleged plaintiff had been defrauded by the ingenious operation known as "thimble-rigging."

In the course of the trial, plaintiff's counsel, happening to be an "expert," undertook to enlighten the court as to the *modus operandi* of the performance. Putting himself into position, he produced the three cups and the "little jocker," and proceeded, "suing the action to the word:—

"Then, may it please the court, the defendant placing the cups on his knee thus began shifting them so, offering to bet that my client could not tell under which cup was 'little jocker'—meaning thereby, may it please the court, this ball—with the intention of defrauding my client of the sum thus wagered. For instance, when I raise the cup so, your honor supposes that you see the ball."

"Suppose I see!" interrupted the judge, who had closely watched the performance, and was sure that he had detected the ball as one of the cups was accidentally raised.

"Why any fool can see where it is, and bet on it and sure to win. There ain't no defrauding thar."

"Perhaps your honour would like to go a V on it?" insinuated the counsel.

"Go a V? Yes, and double it too; and here's the rhino. It's under the middle cup."

"I'll go a V on that," said the foreman of the jury.

"And I, and I," joined in the jurors one after the other, until each one had invested his pile.

"Up," said his honour.

"Up" it was, but the "little jocker" had mysteriously disappeared.

Judge and jury were enlightened, and found no difficulty in bringing in a verdict in favour of the plaintiff on the ground that it was the "darndest kind o' defraudin'."

A Wicked Boy "Astronomises."

"They say," writes Max Adeler, "that the chief astronomer at the Washington Observatory was dreadfully sold a short time since. A wicked boy, whose Sunday-school experience seems only to have made him more depraved, caught a firefly, and stuck it, with the aid of some mucilage, in the centre of the largest lens in the telescope. That night, when the astronomer went to work, he perceived a blaze of light, apparently in the heavens, and what amazed him more was, that it would give a couple of spurts, and then die out, only to burst forth again in a second or two. He examined it carefully for a few moments, and then began to do sums to discover where in the heavens that extraordinary star was placed. He thought he found the locality, and the next morning he telegraphed all over the universe that he had discovered a new and remarkable star of the third magnitude in the Orion.

In a day or two all the astronomers in Europe and America were studying Orion, and they gazed at it for hours until they were mad, and then they began to telegraph to the man in Washington to know what he meant.

The discoverer took another look, and found that the new star had moved about eighteen billion miles in twenty-four hours, and upon examining it closely, he was alarmed to perceive that it had legs!

When he went on the dome the next morning to polish up the glass, he found the lightning bug.

People down at Alexandria, seven miles distant, heard part of the swearing, and they say he went into it with whole-souled sincerity and vigorous energy. The bill for telegraphing despatches amounted to 2600 dollars, and now the astronomer wants to find that boy. He wishes to consult with him about something.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The most effectual cure for gout and rheumatism. A frequent cause of these complaints is the inflammatory state of the blood, which usually attends bad digestion, producing lassitude, and great debility, thereby indicating the want of a proper circulation of that fluid, and the impurity of the blood thus induced greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature, that a few doses taken in time are an effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism; but whoever may have an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, the searching properties of which, combined with the effects of the Pills, ensures a certain cure. The Ointment should, at least twice a day, be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores, thereby facilitating the introduction of the Ointment to the glands.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. TALPOT'S London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talpots has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talpots' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be found in advertisement in another column.—[Adv.]

VARIETIES.

How to Consume Time.—Eat dates. The Home Circuit.—Walking about with baby in the night.

For what port is a man bound during courtship?—Bound to Havre.

Advertising is to business what steam-power is to commerce.—Macaulay.

While witnessing a game of base-ball out West, a boy was struck on the back of his head, the ball coming out of his mouth.

"You need a little sun and air," said a physician to a maiden patient seeking his advice. "If I do," was the curt reply, "I'll have to wait till I get a husband."

"How does that look, oh?" said a big-fisted Wall-street man to another man, holding up his fist. "That," said his friend, "looks as if you'd gone short on soap."

Twenty-seven Nashville ladies, determined to practise economy, vowed not to wear anything more expensive than calico dresses to church; and they stuck to it, as none of them have attended church since.

An American writer mourns over the autumnal season in the following strain:—"The melancholy days have come—the saddest of the year; it's a little too warm for whisky hot, and a little too cold for beer."

"See here, my friend, you're drunk." "Drunk, to be sure I am, and have been for the last three years. You see, my brother and I are on a temperance mission. He lectures while I set a frightful example."

A devotee of Bacchus was overheard the other night thus addressing his hat, which had fallen from his head:—"If I pick you up, I fall; if I fall, you will not pick me up. Then I leave you, and he staggered promptly away."

An Englishman, visiting the White Mountains, complained of the excessive hilliness of the country in all that region, whereupon the Yankee stage-driver remarked, "Waal, yes, we hev rather too much land to the acre about here, and so we hev to stack it."

"Anna, dear, if I should attempt to spell 'upid, why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" Anna gave it up, whereupon William said, "Because when I come to C u, of course I cannot go any further." Anna thinks that the nicest conundrum she ever heard.

"A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse!" cried a celebrated tragedian. "Would not a jackass do as well?" inquired an affected young man, rising in his seat. "Yes," triumphantly exclaimed the actor, "just step up this way, sir." The young man subsided.

Stretch of Privilege.—Daughter of the house (to a privileged old friend of the family): Dear Mr Lupin, you don't seem to be enjoying yourself. I should so like to have you walk with me this once.—Privileged old friend: "My dear child, I don't dance; but if it suits you, I wouldn't mind sitting here with my arm round your waist, while the others are making themselves dizzy."

An Aberdeen minister, catechising his young parishioners before the congregation, put the usual question to a stout girl, whose father kept a public house—"What is your name?" No reply. The question having been repeated, the girl replied, "Nane o' your fun, Mr Minister; ye ken my name well enough. B'ye no say, when ye come to our house on a night, 'Bet, bring me some ale?'"

A Yale student, who is evidently in the journalistic department, writes a twelve-verse poem, which is entitled, "We kissed each other by the sea."—"Well, what of it?" asks a Western journalist; "the seaside is no better for such practices than any other locality. In fact, we have put in some very sweet work of that kind on the tow-path of a canal in our time, but did not say anything about it in print."

The locust can be heard the sixteenth of a mile. An ordinary man will outweigh 15,000 of them. Were his voice proportional to his weight, in the ratio of the locust's, he could be heard over 1000 miles. A flea weighs less than a grain, and leaps a yard and a half. Were a man 150lb weight possessed of equivalent agility, he could spring from the dome of the Capitol to China, and almost go round the world in a couple of jumps.

Ode to the Suspension Bridge over Niagara Falls, written in the visitors' book:—

"Enormous structure!
What did the constructors stand
As built this ere?
Say, gentle mews.
Alas! my mews says nuffink!
Imaginings flood.

I hev it now!
They did it in balloons."

Those who go round with the contribution-box in California churches plead and argue the case as they go along. One of these gentlemen lately extended the box to a rough-looking miller, who slowly shook his head. "Come, William, give something," said the deacon. "Can't do it, deak," said Bill. "Why not? Isn't the cause a good one?" "Yes, good enuff; but I ain't able to give nothin'." "Pooh, pooh! I know better. You must give me a better reason than that." "Well, I owe too much money." "Well, but William, you owe God a much larger debt than anyone else." "That's true, but he ain't a pushin' me like the rest of my creditors."

An anecdote is told of Parson Shute, the first minister settled at South Hingham, which for ready wit ought not to pass unrecorded. It appears that the rev. gentleman was very fond of pudding, so at a ministerial meeting one day the hostess, in order to gratify the taste of her guest, had pudding for dinner. Unfortunately it came very near the fire while it was cooking, so that when it was served it was extremely hot. The parson, without allowing it time to cool, placed a piece at once in his mouth, and then followed the usual contortions incident to such an occasion, but all to no purpose. The pudding would not go, so the parson, who was a polite gentleman, quietly slipped it out of his mouth, and into his coat pocket, all of which was observed by his brother ministers, who, for the purpose of a joke, said, "So you are putting the pudding into your pocket, are you?" "Oh, yes," said the parson, all unmoved; "I put a little piece in there merely to light my pipe with after dinner." The explanation, it is needless to add, was sufficient.

Dunedin Advertisements

COLMAN BURKE,

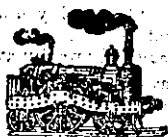
OTAGO BREWERY.

DEPOT:

PRINCES STREET SOUTH, DUNEDIN.

BULK AND BOTTLED ALES.

BULK AND BOTTLED STOUT.



DUNEDIN IRON WORKS.

R. S. SPARROW & CO.,

Engineers, Boilermakers, and Iron-founders.

Manufacturers of

Crushing, Pumping, and Winding Machinery
Tubular, Girder, and Suspension Bridges
Gold Dredges, on the Pneumatic and other principles

Iron Fluming; Ripple and Hopper Plates

Boats and Punks to all sizes

Steam Engines & Boilers

Fire-proof Doors and Safes; Turbine and other Water-wheels.

Plans and Specifications prepared.—Estimates given for every description of Ironwork.
Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the Colony.Address:—CUMBERLAND-STREET.
DUNEDIN.

WHEELER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY.

R. T. WHEELER,

COLLECTOR,

Advertising and General Commission Agent,
STAFFORD-STREET, DUNEDIN.

Agent for the CROMWELL ARGUS.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

Directors:

J. L. BUTTERWORTH, ESQ.

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This Company is now prepared to undertake Fire Insurance business in every branch at lowest current rates.

A. HILL JACK,

General Manager.

GEO. CLARK. Agent for Dunstan District.

FIRE INSURANCE.

MESSRS GILLIES AND STREET,

Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,

Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago

of the well-known and long-established Office,

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

(Established, 1797; Re-organised, 1821.)

AGENT FOR CROMWELL,

DUNCAN MACKELLAR.

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MILLS, DICK, AND CO.,

PAPER BAG

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS' STATIONERS,
STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN.Lithographed Show Cards, Bottle Labels,
etc., etc.

BRITISH HOTEL,

corner of

GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,

DUNEDIN.

The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Country Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and centrally situated.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,

Proprietor.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to inform his numerous up-country friends that he has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a thorough state of repair. He has spared no expense in making this large and well-known house a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors from up-country will have every attention paid to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently situated, being within a very short distance of the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best qualities.

Established Twenty Years.

GEORGE MATTHEWS,

NURSERMAN,

SEEDSMAN, AND SEED-GROWER,

MORAY PLACE, DUNEDIN,

Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand Agricultural and Garden Seeds
Fruit, Forest, and Ornamental Trees in season
Garden Tools
Pruning Gloves
Flower Pots, &c. &c.

W. REID, NURSERY

and SEEDSMAN,

PRINCES-STREET, DUNEDIN,

has on sale a very large stock of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old; also a large variety of Pines and other kinds of Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agricultural, Garden, and Flower Seeds.

All orders well packed, free of charge.

Lawrence

VICTORIA HOTEL,

PEEL-STREET, LAWRENCE.

RICHARD WILLIAMS ... Proprietor.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will find every accommodation, and receive the best attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected, which considerably enlarges the accommodation and enhances the comfort of visitors. The additions comprise a suit of Private Apartments, commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one of the largest and most comfortable country hotels in the province.

A substantial Stable has also been erected, making now 13 stalls; together with four loose boxes and coach house.

Paddock for the accommodation of horses.

Clyde

MEDICAL HALL, CLYDE.

LOUIS HOTOP,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

SUNDERLAND-ST., CLYDE.



Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND NEWS VENDER.

Importer of English, Foreign, and Colonial Newspapers and Magazines.

Libraries and Magazine Clubs supplied at a small advance upon English prices.

Alexandra

MANUHERIKIA BREWERY,

ALEXANDRA.

THEYERS & BECK beg to announce

that they are prepared to supply their

SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty miles.

Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

Mr C. P. BECK, Clyde;

or at the Brewery, will be promptly attended to

THEYERS AND BECK,

BREWERS,

ALEXANDRA.

Patent Medicine

Manhood and the Vigour of Youth Restored in Four Weeks.

DR RICORD'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE restores Manhood to the most shattered and debilitated constitution, from whatever cause arising, in FOUR WEEKS. Failure is impossible, if taken according to the printed directions, which are very simple, and require no restraint or hindrance from business.

This invaluable remedy affords relief, and permanently cures all who suffer from wasting and withering of the Nervous and Muscular Tissues, Spermatorrhoea, and all Urinary deposits, which cause incapacity and degeneracy, total and partial prostration, and every other exhaustive derangement of the system; regenerating all the important elements of the human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his most sacred obligations.

In Cases at 12s; or Four Quantities in one, 36s. If by Coach, 2s 6d extra.

To be had of Dr Ricord's agents for New Zealand.

MESSRS L. BARCLAY & CO.,
Stafford-street, Dunedin.

(Next door to the Provincial Hotel);

And may be obtained in every Province, from all chemists.

Parcels packed securely, and free from observation, sent to any part of New Zealand, on receipt of post-office order or stamps.

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH has devoted himself for twenty years in the colony to the practice of this branch of his profession, while previously in England he was the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practitioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public that he is the only legally-qualified medical man in this speciality of his profession; that others advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore, in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any of these advertised nostrums escape with his life, or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably undermined by them, he may look upon himself as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and filched in pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this to the world.

Those men and women who have been the victims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's control. When will the public understand that it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified medical man, who has made this his sole study, rather than apply to a number of ignorant impostors, who merely harp and prey upon their pockets and health?

Dr L. Smith has always stated that to warn the public of these quacks is his chief reason for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead, lassitude, inaptitude for business, impotency, drainage from the system, and the various effects of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from diseases previously contracted, Dr L. L. Smith invites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesitation in stating that no medical man, either here or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

tive and extraordinary experience which he has had. Therefore, those who really desire, to be treated by one who is at the head of his profession in this branch of medical practice should lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor, can be had on application to him.

The new Consulting Rooms are at 182 COLLINS-STREET EAST, MELBOURNE, Opposite the Melbourne Club, (late the residence of the Governor.)

Private Entrance is in Stephen-street South.

CONSULTATION FEE (by letter) L. 1.

Medicines forwarded to all the Colonies, so packed as to avoid observation.

ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can resist the healing properties of this excellent Ointment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy appearance whenever this medicament is applied; a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is arrested, and a complete and permanent cure quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may with certainty be cured by the sufferers themselves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and closely attend to the printed instructions. It should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed. A poultice of bread and water may sometimes be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If those who read this paragraph will bring it under the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it may concern, they will render a service which will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflammation and subduing pain in these complaints in the same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they drive all inflammation and depravities from the system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and uncontracted. A cure may always be effected even under the worst circumstances, if the use of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the utmost relief and speediest cure can be readily obtained of all complaints affecting the skin and joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment and Pills. But it must be remembered that almost all skin diseases indicate depravity of the blood and derangement of the liver and stomach; consequently, in many cases, time is required to purify the blood, which will be effected by a judicious use of the Pills. The general health will readily be improved, although the eruption may be driven out more freely than before; and this should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps, and all other Derangements of the Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice a day, upon the neck and upper part of the chest, so as to penetrate to the glands, as salt is forced into meat. This course will at once remove inflammation and ulceration. The worst cases will yield to this treatment if the printed directions be followed.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, and Swelling of the Glands.

This class of cases may be cured by Holloway's purifying Pills and Ointment, as their double action of purifying the blood and strengthening the system renders them more suitable than any other remedy for all complaints of a scrofulous nature. As the blood is impure, the liver, stomach, and bowels, being much deranged, require unifying medicine to bring about a cure.

Bad Legs	Scalds
Bad Breasts	Sore Nipples
Burns	Sore Throats
Bunions	Skin Diseases
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sandflies	Scurvy
Coco-bay	Sore Heads
Chiego-foot	Tumours
Chilblains	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds and Yaws
Gout	Cancers
Glandular Swellings	Contracted and Stiff Joints
Lumbago	Elephantiasis
Piles	Chapped Hands
Rheumatism	Corns (soft)

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box and can be had in any language—even in Chinese.

Cromwell (Otago, New Zealand):

Printed and published every Tuesday afternoon by the Proprietors, MATTHEWS & MACKELLAR, at their Printing Office, Mc'more Terrace.

TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1874.